

denounced Tweed as the thief he is—
a voracious thief, utterly devoid of con-

science. To Republicans, too, will continue to obstruct the road to justice in the interest of Belknap, notwithstanding the ex-secretary's confession of guilt. His hasty resignation of his high office is wrong. No party can afford, in this country, to shoulder theft. It may excuse and palliate a blunder, but a crime it must punish swiftly and severely, and make all the consequences of participation in the crime and protection of the criminal.

COMMERCIAL DECAY AT MEMPHIS

Memphis papers come to us with their annual report of the chamber of commerce. The figures are not very favorable showing for that city as a cotton market. Her cotton trade last year amounted to less than five millions of dollars against thirty-four millions in 1874, showing a decrease in the life of business of more than one half. To be sure, there has been some increase in the general merchandise trade, but it is not enough to make up for the loss of the cotton trade. Last year forty-four millions the past year—amounting to about five millions—which amount, in turn, will not make up for the loss of the cotton trade. Still, leaves Memphis as a city on the decline.—*New Orleans Republican.*

There is nothing in the facts, as stated in the report of the chamber of com-

every sane individual knows, that the decreased value of cotton receipts at Memphis in 1875, as compared with 1874, was due to the great decline in

went, amounting, as it did, to twenty
twenty-five dollars per bale. While
it is equally true that whatever decline

there may have been in receipts the year was solely due to the drouth and

recent short crop. While, there, too, the shrinkage in value of our cotton for 1875 was owing to a falling off in price, which affected all the staples, and a general depression of the market, and a quarter millions in the value of our importations of general merchandise, despite the cheapening of prices of nearly all the leading commodities, furnishes undeniable evidence of the increase in our general purchasing power. The substantial prosperity of the city, as we bring the figures of Memphis cotton receipts down to the present date, showing it is one well worthy the consideration of our New Orleans contemporaries. During the past week—indeed, for several weeks past—our receipts at Memphis have equalled those of New Orleans at the Atlantic or Gulf ports (New Orleans only excepted, where for the past week the totals were—

15,840 bales
7,769 bales
1,000 bales
4,473 bales
1,000 bales

—or more than double the quantity received at Memphis that is reported by Mobile or Galveston, or by any other of these ports. The Savannah and Charleston receipts, too. Our total receipts to date, from September 1st, are 427,178 "bales" —an average over some time last year of 142,159 bales—and pointing unmistakably to a total for the season of 525,000 bales. It is not, therefore, without grounds to predict that when the early figures are made up, Memphis will stand second among all the cotton receiving ports of America. If there be any figures and figures appertaining to a "city of the South," then, indeed, is Memphis in danger of "commercial glory."

"A REPUBLICAN" AGAIN.

We have received from "A Republican," a second communication, which begins, "I dare us to publish. Well, we will give his 'dare,' and publish if when he has said what he dares us to say." We are glad to relate our rules when we made published his first letter. This we cannot do a second time, especially because the letter before us is as rambling and unnecessary as the articles from the Washington Herald, and it is so long that we cannot print it at its request. "A Republican" hesitating to fear from interesting us with his name, and we can assure him that his *sacrosanct* shall not be in any way exposed or reflected to the public. In writing, having the assurance of our silence, if in accordance with our rules, we must suggest to him that the APPEAL announces theft and crime wherever it finds it, and that it does not, as he does, attempt to justify one crime with another. He may think that he is justified by the crimes of the thieves' knap, who, by his own confession, robbed the poor and poorly-paid private clerks of their hard earnings in order to spend the night outlining all others as being equally guilty. But he is wrong; he does not make another right, by the rehabilitating of all that Tweed has done, as a robber of the people of New York city, will not justify Balknap's robbery of the private soldier, or Grant's robbery of the private citizen, by the same act and purpose of "A Republican," and one. Afraid to stand forth as the leader of the crimes of his party and nation, he seeks to cover them out of sight by the cry of "Democracy! Democracy!" and, as he says, is simply mad, and won't win.

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"SECRET SLAUGHTER." A few days ago, a theater to the seats that had been reserved for the first night of the season of their own sex, who gruffly repudiating the seats they had improperly occupied, and had been expelled to the places were disregarded, and the seats were occupied by the unfavorable positions, besides having the unpleasant embarrassments. Is there a remedy against such intrusions?

There is a remedy. A woman is entitled to insist upon retaining a seat which, of right, belongs to another person of a contract with the manager of the theater, after being politely informed of the fact, should be treated

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ought to soothe your irascible spirits, and to give you a more liberal and candid view of the new or shibboleth of the day. I have no doubt, but the flavor of discretion will be found in the words and feelings of pity with which I have written. I have not, however, intended to assuage your rage, but to persuade to the aversion of it. I am, gentlemen, to these platitudes, and to the commonplaces of the directors and leaders of public opinion, those to whom are committed the fate of the community, and who are strictly amenable to criticism and public approval or disapproval, that I have no doubt, that your county superintendent of public instruction will not put in a disclaimer. I have, however, no objection to the matters to be taken under advice, and to be embodied in an address which will be read at the Teachers' Institute, at the close of a session of the Teachers' Institute, recently held in this city. In consequence of the fact that I have addressed myself to his legitimate rights, his remarks were perhaps not so judiciously chosen. I am unfortunately allowed him to be read into deep water, and rather diminished the latter of my vivid rhetoric by the insertion of the above.

Very naturally, before an audience of education and patrons of education, I have been obliged to make a statement of the condition of the education system, the principal factor of which is the state of the law, and to disclose, and having shown that in the course of the last year, I have been able to have noted within the range of law

ter thought and all results that have
tered permanently into the being,
ucture and the boundless amplifica-
ions of wh^o we call the world in which
live, may be formulated in the two
le words "mind" and "matter," he
nds: "With all the support that Tyn-
dall and Darwin have given to theories
evolution, or theories atomic, they
have failed utterly to connect mind with
y so called organized product of
ance or evolution.

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He sees that in the vertebrate parts of the brain which physiologists call the "homologous parts" there is a hierarchy that can be proved to be the gen. of higher mental activities, kept intact in their comparative development, with the exception of the senses. When mental capacity of the innermost leap from the animal to the human is reached, the power of speech, we find a corresponding leap in our race. Finally, in the human mind, we find a hierarchy of natural selection, forces that have been at work since the dawn of time, and the theory that the soul came into existence as a result of the combination of certain material combinations, at probably, like other heritable traits, the result of natural selection in the struggle for life, it has been perfected itself up to its present state.

The natural intellect of genius, upward in graduated sequence from the lowest to the highest, of Homer, Shakespeare, and the perception of the more subtle mental forces, reveal a distinct physical reason for the development of the mind. The development there are presented in the brain of man to addition of parts,

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to let fellow-passengers with feelings of regret in those instances, and I became so accustomed to the motion of the ship that we found ourselves from side to side on the pavement. "We're going to be drinking out of 'Whiskey Chutz!'." We ate a hot, and here, for the first time, we realized that the "hot" was not a species of rotnaduff, nor comfortable sitting-room. We were about to say, no comforts were, at least, none apparent. But the waiter, who had brought dinner, to leave for other points, permitted us to sit in the dining-room. The waiter, who had brought dinner, was charged for that privilege, and that an American hotel keeper should have been ashamed to have a waiter charged for such a privilege, by an elegant-looking fellow, in an evening "tail-tailed" coat, and condescending a dark message to where a waiter was waiting for a passenger at a window, and were by the maid assigned to room. How my hope vanished as I looked about my

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New York Bank Statement
for Young March II.—Loans, In-
terest, \$85,000; specie, increase, \$438;
loan-lenders, increase, \$694 30;
lfr., increase, \$677 40; circulation,
\$134,500; reserve, increase, 00.
MISCELLANEOUS.
THE GROUND GRAHAM FLOUR
CORNBELL AND SECONDS,
A CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR
Satisfy on hand at
Bonjes' Mills.
Corner Second and Jackson Sts.
The Wonder of the Age.
A new and simple invention, that effectually prevents accidents with coal-oil or kerosene lamps, patented by T. H. DAVIS, agent.
FORTUNE FOR \$1.
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.
Drawn by Authority of the State Legislature
at \$1 each. Six for \$5. One Chance is every A
Pink Extraordinary Drawing.
Grand Prize of \$100,000
Cash Prize of 50,000
Cash Prize of 25,000
Cash Prize of 10,000
25 Cash Prizes amounting to \$325,000.
One Extraordinary Drawing was made over by Col.
Patterson of Boston, March 11, 1890. The sum was
drawn before a large assembly of the best men of the
State. Drawn every 30 days.
For full particulars apply to
Lafayette Office Manager.
Lafayette Office, 100 Commercial Street, New York City.
—Lafayette City is the Union Pacific Route City.
St. Louis and Kansas City R.R. Co.

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